



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with the exception of the master, first mate, and engineer, the living apartments thoroughly disinfected, the vessel provided with a new crew sufficient to care for her, and towed, or proceed under her own steam, to the docks for discharge of cargo. All officers and crew shall be detained on board, under guard, until the completion of the discharge of cargo, while the vessel is at the dock and until the return of the vessel to the quarantine station. Immediately upon the completion of the discharge of cargo, the holds shall be fumigated with sulphur and the vessel shall be returned to the quarantine station and permitted to take on her crew before proceeding to sea.

20. This circular supersedes all previous department circulars relating to special quarantine regulations for fruit vessels.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary.

ALGERIA.

Deratization at Algiers and other localities—Rat fleas.

The following is taken from the *Bulletin Bimensuelle*, Algiers, March 1-15:

Algiers.—February 1-15: Rodents taken by the maritime sanitary service, 516; examined by the laboratory of health, 91; result, negative. Classification of rats: *Mus norvegicus*, 372; *Mus rattus*, 47; *Mus musculus*, 87. Rat fleas determined—*Pulex cheopis* on 2 *Mus rattus*, 8; *Ctenopysylla musculi* on 1 *Mus rattus*, 8; *Ceratophyllus* on 1 *Mus rattus*, 2.

Bône.—Month of February, 1909: Rodents taken, 235; examined, 145.

Bougie.—Month of February, 1909: Rodents taken, 33; examined, 27; rodents taken on wharves; result negative.

Dellys.—Month of February, 1909. Rodents taken, 89; all in city.

Oran.—Month of February, 1909. Rodents taken, 89; examined, 244; result negative.

Philippeville.—Month of February, 1909. Rodents taken, 33; examined, 23; result negative.

Ténés.—Month of February, 1909. Rodents taken, 70; on wharves and in wharf warehouses.

BARBADOS.

Report from Bridgetown—Status of yellow fever.

Consul Martin reports, March 27:

Since report of March 22, 3 cases of yellow fever have been reported, 1 case in the parish of St. Michael and 2 cases in St. Joseph parish. Bridgeton has not had a case since March 11.

The work of the health authorities is vigorously carried on.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox—Outbreak of plague at Magillones, Chile.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 11:

Week ended March 7. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: March 1, the British steamship *Corsican Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel; March 4, the British steamship *Redhill*, for New Orleans,

in coffee cargo, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel; March 6, the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, in coffee cargo, with 10 cabin and 3 steerage passengers and no change in the crew, and on the same date the German steamship *Corrientes*, for New York, with 2 cabin passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew.

No other vessels left this port for United States ports during the week.

Bubonic plague in Chile.

Telegraphic dispatches of March 9 and 10 state that plague has broken out with great virulence in the city of Magillones, a seaport north of Antofagasta. The city is virtually depopulated, the inhabitants having fled from the locality after the occurrence within a few days of 70 cases.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro—Plague and smallpox.

Week ended March 7. Total estimated population, 811,443. Census population, 1907, 628,675. Total deaths, 288. No deaths nor cases reported due to yellow fever. Plague caused 1 death, with 5 new reported cases, and smallpox 14 deaths with 25 new reported cases, of which number 1 case was reported from the suburban districts. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 35 cases of smallpox and 3 cases of plague under treatment.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox—Inspection of emigrants—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hough reports, March 3: Weeks ended February 6, 13, 20, and 27.

Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported January 30.

Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported January 30.

Quarantinable diseases.

	Plague.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Week ended:				
February 6.....	0	0	0	0
February 13.....	1	0	0	0
February 20.....	1	2	1	0
February 27.....	4	3	3	0

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.

Week ended:	
February 6.....	8
February 13.....	10
February 20.....	7
February 27.....	7